Brady

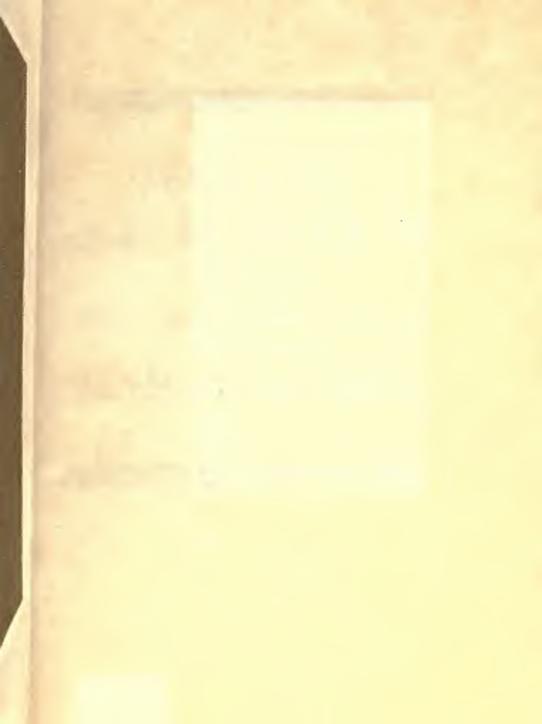
Sermon upon occasion of the death of our late sovereign King William

VESTC



THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES





Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2007 with funding from Microsoft Corporation

Dr. BRADT's

SERMON

On Occasion of the

DEATH of Our late KING;

And Her present Majesty's

Accession to the Crown.

DEBRADT'S SERMON

On Occasion of the

DEATH of Our late K [NG;

And Her present Majesty's

Accession to the Crown.

A

SERMON

Upon Occasion of the

DEATH

Of Our late Sovereign

King William;

And Her present Majesty's Happy

Accession to the Crown.

At the Parish-Church of Richmond in Surry, On Sunday, Mar. 15. 1702.

By Nicholas Brady, D. D. Minister of Richmond in Surry, And One of His late Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Iublished at the Desire of the Gentlemen of the Vestry.

The Second Edition.

LONDON: Printed for Joseph Wild, at the Elephant at Charing-Cross, 1702.

A

SERMON

Upon Occasion of the

DEATH

Of Our late Sovereign

King William:

. La Fer prefess Nagelin's E ppy

Accession to the Crown.

At the Parish-Church of Pickemed in

of a second of the late of the man of the many.

I ' to ' I're D file I's Gent'einer of the Fellis.

-- 1477 -- 1

LOWER OF THE WAR PARTY OF STANSACTION OF STANSACTION OF THE STANSACTIO

Á

SERMON

On Occasion of the Late

KINGS DEATH,

And Her Present Majesty's

Accession to the Crown.

P.S.A.L. XLII. 11.

Why art thou cast down, O my Soul? And why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God, for I shall yet Paaise him, who is the Health of my Countenance, and my God.

T is the usual Method of Divine Providence to Chequer our Lives with Black and White; to allot us frequent Vicissitudes of Grief and Joy, which succeed each other like Night and Day; and by thus varying our Prospect, effectually to take Care, that we neither B grow

grow 100 fond of this World, nor yet be too much disgusted at it. Were it not for this Wife Diversity of Dispensations, which are generally distributed by Weight and Measure, and visibly design'd to Ballance: one another, we should be apt to sink heavily in a Storm of Adversity, or drive too lightly before a Gale of Prosperity; we should find it very difficult to Steer rightly in the dangerous Extreams of either Condition; or to manage the Helm with that steddiness and gravity, which becomes us as we are Men and as we are Christians. God therefore, as the Preacher Expresly tells us, has fet the one of them over against the other; that our Afflictions being fweetned by some Comfortable Considerations, we may not be Jwallow'd up of over-much Sorrow; and our Blessings being temper'd with some Melancholly reflections, we may not run the hazard of being exalted above Measure. These are the flanding Maxims of God's unerring Wisdom by which he acts in the general Government. of the World; and agreeably to these Meal fures has he now proceeded in that particular Scene of Providence which lies before our Eyes:

CLOM

Eyes: That furprizing calamity under which we labour, by the unexpected Death of the best of Kings, is mitigated, and made tolerable, by the Happiness we look for under the Auspicious Influence of so Excellent a Queen; and those transports of Joy on the other side, which so precious an Advantage should inspire us withal, cannot but be moderated, in some degree, by a sense of the great Loss we have so freshly sustain'd. I have therefore endeavour'd to fuit my Text to the differing Circumstances of the present Occasion, which Invites us at once to Condole and to Congratulate; first to attend the going down of our Setting Sun, with that decent Heaviness which becomes such a Night; and then to refresh our selves in the Rays of our Rifing Sun, with that Solemn Foy which belongs to such a Morning. The former of these Reflections will inform us of the occasion, why our Souls are cast down, and disquieted within us; the Latter will acquaint us with the Just Reason which we have, to hope yet in God, and resolve to Praise him, who is the Health of our Countenance, and our God for the large ment and a

1. 1111

on this Subject, into these two following Propositions.

have to mourn and be dejected for the Affiction laid upon us, in the Loss of a King to whom we owe so much. And

July, I shall Examine the Obligation we lie under to rejoice and be thankful for the Blessing afforded us, in the Possession of a Queen from whom we Justly expect to much one or shall an about the state of that the state of th

Cause we have to mourn and be dejected for the Affliction laid upon us, in the Loss of a King to whom we owe so much. Why art thou cast down, O my Soul ? And why art thou Disquieted within me a not soon as

Sorrow, to Proportion our Grief, if we are duly affected, either to the true value of its Object, or to the Greatness of those Advantages which we reaped from its Enjoyment, upon

Rational Concern, as the necessary result of its own Intrinsick Worth; upon the latter, it engages us in a more sensible tenderness, in regard of the relation which it bears to our selves. If then we will be guided by these equitable Measures, and resolves to apply them to the present Instance; we shall find our selves oblig'd, in a two-fold respect, to mourn deeply for the Loss of sor Excellent a Prince: If we consider

How Valuable he was in himself, And

ed to us.

row for his Loss, let us consider how value

able our Late King was in himself.

I cannot be accus'd of Flattery, or Partiality, when I affirm, that he was the Heros of the Age he liv'd in possess'd of all the Qualities, and Extraordinary Endowments, which are required to compleat a Man in Greatness and in Goodness. He was borneand bred up in the midst of Difficulties, and bred up in the midst of Difficulties and Dif

under the suspicions and discouragements of a contrary Faction; and forc'd to bear up against such Envy and Opposition as nothing but a consummate Merit could have struggled through: And yet we find him distinguishing himself under all these Hardships; and breaking forth from these Clouds with fuch a Native Lustre, as drew the Eyes and Admiration of all upon him: It was not long, e're the Necessities of those who had endeavour'd to Eclipse him drew him forth from that Obscurity to which they would have confin'd him, and vefted him in that Authority to which his Birth Entitled him, and his Excellent Qualifications abundantly recommended him. And now, his Great Soul had a larger Sphere in which to Exercise and Display its vast Abilities; even then he began to affert the Liberty of Europe, and to give the first check to that Arbitrary Tyranny which was about to overflow this Quarter of the World. The great Invader of our common Tranquillity was furprized to find himself overmatch'd, and his Ancient Experience baffled by a Touth; to fee him Command Armies, : ·buit and

and Form Confederacies, at an Age when others were in Pursuit of their Diversions; and to act the hardest parts of a General and a Statesman without the customary Preparatives of Time and Practice. Thus with a steddy Courage that stemm'd all opposition, a Considerate Wisdom that weather'd all Difficulties, and an Unbias'd Honesty that resisted all Temptations, He stopp'd the Progress of those Arms which were forging Chains for Europe, buoy'd up the Reputation of his finking Country, and fettled as more absolute Dominion in their Hearts than ever their Spanish Tyrants had aim'd at over their Persons. And now, when He was the Delight and Bulwark of his own People, he began to be the Defire and Expectation of Others; and no fooner did Our Wants begin to grow Clamorous, and to Call out Loudly for some Forreign Assistance, but He was the Universal Object of our Hopes, and the Point in which all our Wishes Center'd : We Implor dhis Help, and He condescended to our Requelty and confented to support three Tottering Kingdoms, that must have sunk : 011 into

into Ruin without his Interpolition. Thus, not his Ambition, but our Necessity; not his Assertation of Sovereignty over us, but our Wise pursuit of Sasety under him, conducted him to the Throne, for which he only was Indebted to a Merit proportionable to the greatness of our Extremities. And here we must pass from our first Consideration, how very Valuable he was in himself, to the

for his Loss, upon account of the vast Be-

nefits which he imparted to us.

Of these we cannot make a Juster Estimate, than by comparing the fad Condition in which he found us, with the Advantageous Circumstances in which he bas left us; for which Bleffed Alteration we are, next under God; to pay our Gratitude and Acknowledgment to this Great Man's Memory. How vally is the Scene of Affairs changed with us for the better! Whether we reflect upon our Security at Home, or whether we have regard to our Reputation Abroad ! As to the former of these, our Security at Home; instead of those Encroachments upon Liberty and Property, the two most DIGE.

most valuable Jewels of an English Subject; and that slender Protection which the Best Laws could afford, when they were liable to the Check of a dispensing Power; we are by Him firmly settled upon our ancient constitution, which makes us Justly the Envy of all Neighbouring Nations; a Constitution, in which the Prerogative of the Prince is so happily reconciled to the Priviledges of the Subject, that they are both best supported by a Mutual good Intelligence; and the subversion of the one is the destruction of the other. Instead of those Attempts upon our Holy Profession, which were design'd to overturn the best Church upon Earth, and to introduce Superstition and Idolatry in its Room; By Him we see Religion re-establish'd in its purity, and so firmly interwoven with the Interest of the Government, that they cannot be separated but by a common Ruin, and must always, either flourish or decay together. Thus, instead of the double Yoke of Popery and Slavery, which was likely to be entail'd upon the succeeding Generation; our Posterity by Him is rescued from the Danger of Romish Tyranny

ranny and despotical Authority; and to him they stand indebted for the Assurance which they have, of being born and bred up Protestants and Freemen. Did ever any Prince Enact more wholesome Laws, or make greater Concessions from the Throne than He did? Did ever any carry things with greater Moderation, or Steer more evenly between Contending Factions? Endeavouring by his Example, and all other suitable Methods, to unite our Divisions, and to heal our Breaches; as knowing that the best means to make us Easte among our selves, and to render us considerable to the rest of Christendom.

And this carries me from the view of our Improvements at Home, to the more enlarg d Prospect of our Advantages Abroad. How inconsiderable a Figure did England then make, when it acted in a mean Subordination to France, in comparison of what it now does, when it holds the Balance, and sways, by its Important Weight, the whole Interest of Europe ! How little did we appear, when we were Pensioners to our Neighbour, and were Govern'd like a Province

vince by Foreign Counsels, in respect of what we now do when we stand upon our own bottom, and fee the Kingdoms round about wait for our Determinations! How Contemptible were we grown under former Monarchs, who were contented to truckle to the French Tyrant, that they might Lord it more imperiously over their Free-born Subjects, in regard of what we were under the Government of a Prince; who wouchsafed to practise the greatest Condescention towards his People, that he might better humble the Pride of his Enemy and theirs. A Prince, who was the Head to model and direct, the Heart to fortifie and encourage, the Soul to animate and unite the most glorious Confederacy that was ever fet on Foot, to defeat the Designs laid for Universal Monarchy, and to affert, and vindicate the Liberty of Christendom. What Merit but his could have gain'd England the Honour of presiding in so noble an Alliance as This! And of seeing Empires, and Kingdoms, and Commonwealths agree to take their measures of acting from the resolution of her Senate! To this lofty pitch of Grandeur and Reputation 1011, 0

tion has our Late King of Bleffed Memory Exalted these Nations, which he found sunk to a low degree of Infamy and Contempt; and to compass this End, he refus'd no hardthips, he declin'd no dangers, but expos'd his Sacred Person in Battle Abroad, and ran frequently the hazard of Assassinations at Home; fometimes struggling with the difficulties of an Honourable War, sometimes with the disappointments of a Treacherous Peace zill his Body, being unable to keep Pace with his Soul, fainted under the Tasks which That continually laid upon it; but not till he had gain'd this point of Honour, of having England acknowledg'd the most considerable State, and Himself the greatest Man in the Christian World. And now, is it possible for any one to reflect, either upon the valuable Qualifications of this Prince, or upon the vastness of those Benefits which he has imparted to us (by having settled so firmly our Security at home, and advanced so considerably our Reputation Abroad) without being sensibly affected for the Loss of so Estimable a Perfon and so Eminent a Benefactor! And ought not we to behave our selves upon this occalion.

casion, as it is Recorded of the Jews, when they lost their good King Hezekiah? And Hezekiah slept with his Fathers, and they buried him in the chiefest of the Sepulchres of the Sons of David; and all Judah, and the Inhabitants of Jerusalem did him honour at his Death.

And here I should close up this Imperfect Character, did not the following part: of my Discourse, which I am now to enter upon, suggest another Instance, how much we are oblig'd to reverence the Memory of our late deceas'd Sovereign, fince to him we owe even That Excellent Princess,... who now fills the Throne of her Royal Ancestors: Without his Interpolition, as the Instrument of Providence, an Impestor, one. perhaps of the meanest of the People, had. depriv'd us of that happiness which we promise our selves under Her, whose Veins. are filled with the richest Blood in Europe, and whose great qualities are answerable to the Nobleness of her Extraction: And this. leads me to the

2d. General Head of my Discourse, in which I am to Examine the Obligation.

we lie under, to rejoice, and be thankful for the Blessing afforded us in the Possession of a Queen from whom we justly expect so much. Hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my Countenance, and myGod.

God, who in the ordinary course of Nature, has always placed the Antidote near the Poison which calls for it, has, to alleviate our Sorrow for the Loss which we deplore, made is up to us abundantly in the Blessing we Enjoy. We see seated upon the Imperial Throne of these Kingdoms, a Queen descended from a long Race of Kings; and thereby Entailing upon us that happiness which the Preacher declares to be the Portion of that Land whose King is the Son of Nobles: One, in whom all the Titles to the Crown, which can make a Right that is Incontestable, are happily center'd and united, and consequently under whom we may hope to experience an amicable composure of those differing Opinions, which, how ever trivial, and infignificant in themselves, yet serv'd to rend and divide us into Parties and Factions. One, who has been bred up under several Reigns, and has been an Eye[[15]

Eye-witness, and Faithful Observer of the Inconveniences which attend Miscarriages in Government, and the Advantages which refult from a Wife Administration, and is confequently qualified from her own Experience to avoid the one, and cultivate the other. One, who gave us long since the most convincing Argument of Her Love to her Country and ber Religion, when the freely Sacrificed to those Considerations the nearest Ties of Interest and Blood; and thereby has affur'd us that She will still prefer the Honour of her God, and the good of her People, to all other Engagements whatfoever. One, who by approving herself upon all occasions the best of Wives, and the tenderest of Mothers, shews the value which she has for all fuch Obligations, as any Bond of Relation can justly lay upon her; and thereby gives us hopes that She will discharge them as fully now she is happily Espoused to these her Kingdoms, and become a Nursing Mother to the Church of Christ. One, who by the Prudent Management of her Family, gain'd the Respect and Affections of all that ever belonged to her ; and thereby demonstrates,

strates, that She has the true Art of Go verning, which confifts in the acquiring of Reverence and Love. One, who by the diffusiveness of her Princely Charity, has constantly testified the largeness of ther Soul and the tenderness of her Heart; and thereby recommends her felf to Universal Esteem, which is never better secured than by Liberality and Compassion. One, who being bred up in the Church of Engdand, and having always liv'd in Conformity to her Doarine and Worship, thereby affures us She will support it out of Choice and Conviction, and deserves the glorious Title of Defender of the Faith. One, who by the Piety of her Life and Conversation, has Exemplified the Power of the Religion she Professes, and thereby gives us hopes that it will have a happy Effect upon the practice of all those who are under her Influence. One, who having been the Parent of a Numerous Off-spring, and being still in the strength and vigour of her Age, may yet bless us with a Prince from her Fruitful Womb, to Succeed his Royal Mother in her Vertue and her Kingdoms. These are some of those

those Reasons which forcibly Engage us to be thankful for the Blessing of so Excellent a Queen. And I doubt not, but as her Gracious and Wise Deportment, since her late Accession to the Crown, has consum d all People in the hopes which they conceived of her before, so every day of her Auspicious Reign will bring forth some new cause of Rejoicing in her, and give us fresh occasion to praise God for her continually, who is the health of our Countenance, and our God.

Thus have I look'd over the two differing Scenes which my Text afforded me, of Sorrow, and of Joy; Sorrow for the Loss of so good a King, and Joy for the possession of sexcellent a Queen. And now I have nothing more to add upon this Subject, but only to recommend to you the Wise Man's Advice, That in the day of Prosperity we should rejoice, and in the Day of Adversity me should consider; By Exhorting you

National Transgressions, which brought down such a Judgment as the Loss we have

fustain'd: And

2dly. To Rejoice in the Goodness of our D God

to be thankful for the Beyrapab shall of aw

of our National Transgressions; which have brought downsuch a Judgment as the Loss we have sustained word and a suggest as the

- Job tells us, That Affliction comes not forth from the Duft, neither does Trouble spring out of the Ground; we must look upwards for the Original of our Calamities; must hear the Rod, and him that fent it; There is no Evil of this kind, and God has not done it; nor does He lightly afflict the Sons of Men; He is indeed the Author of our Punishment but we must feek for the Cause of it with in our Selves. We have had feveral Instances of God's Heavy Difpleafure, which have all been delignid for our Amendment; and yet hicherto we have not suffer'd them to have a due Effect upon us. When we grew Forgetful of the Mercy of our happy Revolution, God began to take away somerof the chief Advantages of its chair we might learn to value our Bleffings byothe want which we found of them: And first, that Clarious Queen was ravish'd from us at a God stroke.

Aroke, which was the Delight of our Eyes, and the Joy of our Hearts; and though we Mourn'd and Lamented for so touching an Affliction, yet were wevery little concern'd for those Sins which had occasion'd it : After a competent attendance for the Effect of this Judgment; God rous'd us again out of our gross Insensibility, by depriving us of a Prince in whom we had treasur'd up our hopes, and lodged our Expectations of Future Prosperity; and yet, how little were we affected with this fecond Infliction? How far were we from answering God's Ends in our Correction? The long Suffering of God has Waited several Years fince, and we have still doz'd on in the fame stupid Impenitency; and therefore he has given us a flartling Blow indeed, which cannot fail to awaken us into Repentance, unless the Sleep that has seiz'd us be unto Death: The Breath of our Nostrils of whom we faid under his Shadow we shall live, The Anointed of the Lord, is fnatch'd away from us furprizingly, and unexpectedly; The Crown is fallen from our head, Woe unto us that we have Sinned. Away then with that open

open Prophaneness and Debauchery, that contempt of God, Religion, and Sobriety, that Ingratitude for Blessings of the first Magnitude, and that murmuring at disappointments of small consideration, which are to be met with in all Ranks and Degrees of Men amongst us: Away with those uncharitable Dissentions and Divisions, those Selfish Principles and Violent Methods; which some, in all Parties, promote with fo much Heat, as renders the publick Spirit and Moderation of others Ineffectual. These are the Traytors which have taken off our Soveraign; thefe are the Murtherers of our Benefactour and Deliverer; and unless these Enemies of God and the Nation are brought forth by us, and Slain before him; we must expect sharper Judgments than yet we have felt; we shall find that God is yet Incens'd against us; That for all this his Anger is not turned away, but that his Hand is stretch'd out still. But, or Let us also Rejoice in the Goodness of our God, which has conferr d on us a Bleffing we so little deferve.

Suppose that the Daughters of the Philistines should Triumph, when it is told in Gath that

(i)(i)

our Mighty One is fallen; yet cannot they at the same time but say among the Heathens That the Lord bath done great things for us; nor can we fail to Eccho from our grateful Hearts, Tea, the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we Rejoice. He has graciously wiped the Tears from our Eyes; has confirm'd to us the Advantages which we formerly enjoy d, and given us just Reason to expect yet greater; and therefore, we must take care that our Joy and our Gratitude be proportionable to the greatness of the Blessing we have received; since to be coldly unaffected with so signal, a Mercy, is the ready way to tempt God to withdraw it, who is wonderful Jealous of this his Darling Attribute, and will not suffer it to be Prostituted to the unthankful, or Insensible. Let our Hearts then overflow with Gratitude and Joy; and let us jointly express. the true Sense which we have of the happiness we enjoy under her present Majesty, by all such Methods as may be most significative of an inward Satisfaction that is Genuine and Lively. 1st. By Praises and Thanksgivings to Almighty God, who is the Giver 211.

[22]

Giver of this and all other good Gifts, by ascribing to him the fole Honour of it, and not vainly imputing it to any Merit of our own; and by answering the End of this and all his Mercies, in the Purity and unblameableness of our Lives and Conversations. 2dly, By Loyalty and Obedience to our Gracious Sovereign, who is the Bleffing which we Celebrate, and the Pledge of Future ones; by a due Recognition of her Just Authority; by Prayers and Suppli-cations offer'd up in her behalf; by a dutiful, and respectful Behaviour towards her Person; by following the great Example of Piety which she gives us; and by a Hearty and Vigorous Assistance of her, both with our Persons, and our Fortunes, for compleating that great Work which is in so good a forwardness, and which She has Engaged in fo Honourably fince her Accession to the Crown. 3dly, By Tenderness, and Affection one towards another, who are the Mutual Partakers of this fignal Mercy; by laying afide all hears and Animolities, all odious Names of Parties, and of Factions; by promoting Unity, and

and Brotherly Kindnesses and by letting the only Contention, amongst us, be, who shall most zealously serve his God who shall most vigorously asist his Sovereign, and who shall most Cordially affect each other. Then may we hope, that God will blefs our Counsels and our Armies, and properces very thing that we put our Hand unto; and will make that Bleffing, for which we now Praise him, but the Earnest of greater, which he has yet in referve for us. Who knows. but the humbling of that hanghty Monarch, who thinks himself Superiour to all the Kings of the Earth, may, to make his Fall? more grating and uneasie, be Providentially reserved for one of the Weaker Sex ? That, as our English Elizabeth gave a Mortal Blow to the Pride and Power of the House of Austria, when that was endeavouring at Universal Empire; so, Anne of England may have the lasting Honour of putting a full? Period, in her Auspicious Reign, to the same Ambitious Aims in the House of Bourbons. And that we may all have reason to take up Judith's Song of Praise, when she frustrated the Designs of such another Oppres-Courses

[[E24]

four the bragged that he would kill my young Men with the Sword; and dash the Sucking Children against the Ground; but the Almighty Lord has disappointed him by the hand of Woman! This should be the Prayer of every Loyal Subject, and therefore let all the People say, Amen.

Now to God the Father, Son, and Holy-Spiderit, be ascribed all Honour, Power, Might, Majesty, and Dominion, henceforth and for Evermore, Amenia and the city of the end of the e

if z icth gave a Morth of the Hower of the Hower of the Hower of the Hower of the hours of the hower of the how and the hower of puting a fall of the hower of th

u faction of the Heafs of Bowlon in the the Heafs of Bowlon to the the state, when the series

The state Deligns of fixely and high depositions



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

ED-URL MAY 3 RED EL AUG 1 0 1987

Form L9-50m-7,'54(5990)444

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES



HIS BOOK CARD



sity Research Library

CALL NUMBER 702 **B7** N

DA

0

SER VOL COP

AUTHOR

